Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JULIAN R. FLACK, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

The public debt of Great Britain having within the past three years been reduced some fifty millions of dollars, the English papers are as enthusiastic over it as though it were one of the most remarkable financial achievements of modern times. But how pitiful seems this sum when contrasted with the amount which the United States has paid in a little over two years. Between March 1st, 1869, and June 1st, 1870, the public debt was reduced in the sum of over two hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. We do not say that this rapid reduction has been altogether for the best interests of the whole country. It is possible that, if we had paid off but a hundred millions, leaving the remainder to be distributed among the various industries and enterprises of the country, as the practical effect of the reduction of taxation, the general prosperity whould have been considerably increased. Indeed, in view of the rapid growth of the national resources, and of the consequent ability to bear the burdens of taxation, the expediency of Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy of paying off by heavy taxation a large annual sum of the public debt, is being more and more questioned. In March, 1869, the annual interest of the national debt was something over one hundred and twenty-four millions. At present it is not quite one hundred and eleven millions and a half. To effect this reduction we have redeemed bonds to the amount of nearly two hundred and fourteen millions, which has been withdrawn from the aggregate of the national wealth. Now it is estimated by statistical writers, that every five hundred miles of railroad develops new wealth to an amount equal to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars a year, or more than the whole annual interest on the public debt. This being so, and the necessities of the country demanding that the extension of our railroad system be pushed with the utmost vigor, it is urged that we must give up for a time the plan of devoting any considerable annual surplus to the payment of the national debt, since the excessive taxation which it involves, impairs our ability to multiply these and other agencies for the development of our various resources and industries, in anything like the degree in which they are required. This argument is not destitute of force. The annual income of the people of the United States is estimated at five thousand millions of dollars, or more than twice the principal of the public debt. Twenty-five years ago it was little more than half as much. If within the next ten years the country makes no more than the relative progress which it has made during the last twenty-five, it will amount to seven thousand millions, while if its progress can be accelerated still more rapidly—if, by building railroads, opening mines, constructing manufactories and founding cities, we can still further increase the aggregate of the national wealth, and then proportionately lighten the burden of taxation, it seems a pity to forego these advantages out of a false impression that the *honor* of the country requires the liquidation of the debt at a pace which cripples the productive energies of the people. A large class of our best financial thinkers are beginning to protest against too great hurry.

THE progress of Mr. SEWARD throughout the East has been a continued series of ovations. In every country in which he has traveled he has been received with almost royal honors, and everywhere his fame has run before him like an *avaunt courier*, opening to him the palaces and courts of all lands. The attentions which he has received have been of course extended not so much to the individual as to the representative of his country. Yet Mr. SEWARD is clothed with no annasadorial dignity or functions. He is traveling simply as a private personage, and it is matter for congratulation among all citizens that his progress through the Orient has been marked by so many and pronounced exhibitions of good-will to the young Republic of the West. The spectacle of the two old men, MORSE and SEWARD, the former in his eighty-second and the latter in his seventy-first year, receiving grateful honors and rewards from all parts of the world for their devotion to the interests of a true civilization, are among the most remarkable evidences which could possibly be afforded of the respect and esteem in which the United States are everywhere held.

THE Columbus *Journal* recommends the formation of Legislative Reform Clubs throughout Ohio. If in that State, which has a reputation for Legislative purity in contrast with some other States, such a necessity exists, what must be the fact in Pennsylvania? Whatever be the comparative degree of reform needed, we propose here to effect it through a Constitutional Convention, in regard to which, question the people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to declare their wishes at the ensuing election.

IN view of the trouble which JEFF. DAVIS is giving a portion of the Democratic leaders, it is fair to presume that their greatest regret concerning him is that he was not hanged according to his deserts. It is equally clear that this amiable sentiment is reciprocated, and that DAVIS and his friends are of the opinion that the aforesaid leaders ought to swing from the "sour apple tree" at the earliest moment. It is probable that a more impartial opinion would be that both are right.

EX-COMMISSIONERS NEELY and MCGEE, under sentence for bribery, were removed from the County Jail to the Workhouse, Wednesday afternoon. During their temporary detention in the jail, they were kept in a comfortable room, outside of the ordinary prison; but on their removal to the Workhouse, as we are informed, they will be placed "behind the bars," and be subjected to the ordinary rules of the institution.

A SUBSCRIBER asks us to give the prospect of the crops in every direction, condition of the weather, etc., which is a reasonable request. He would have helped us to comply with it, however, had he just given the crop prospect and state of the weather in his own quarter. Will our friends everywhere favor us with all they know under this general head, not forgetting fruit?

AN Indian agent named Balcom has built a brush dam at the mouth of Truckee river, where it debouches into Pyramid lake, in Nevada, and through this tunnel has constructed a long flume. Indians employed by him spear every trout that attempts to pass this flume on its way up the river to spawn. It is reported that he has sent more than sixty tons of trout to market daily since this dam was constructed, and the poor fish, unable to pass to their spawning beds, have deposited vast quantities of eggs in the lake, where they will be lost. Of course such a proceeding will exterminate the fish, which is said to be a remarkably noble species of trout. The sportsmen will and must have that Indian agent's scalp.

THE Boston *Traveller* notes the arrival of fourteen thousand bushels of wheat at Ogdensburg a few days since *en route via* the Vermont Central Railroad line to East Boston, to be loaded into a brig lying at the elevator wharf, and says this is the first shipment of the kind that has been made in that direction. From it is hoped the wheat can be transferred to vessels in the steamers of the Northern Transportation Company. The shipment was made as a test of what could be done, and the test, it is said, has proved highly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

SURGEON JAMES MONTGOMERY, U. S. N., who was the oldest living surgeon in the service, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 9th, at the age of seventy-six years. He had been for several years resident surgeon in the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and was a member of the Naval Examining Board. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and entered the navy in 1825.

Saratoga First Class "Hell."

Writing from Saratoga, a correspondent describes "The Tiger's Gilded Lair," or, in other words, John Morrissey's magnificent gambling palace. Morrissey has sold one-half his interest to Reed and Spencer, New York city men, for $100,000. A new addition to the palace is represented as truly gorgeous. It is fifty by seventy-five feet, and one story high, making it the largest room of the kind in the world. It is lighted by immense skylights, and side lights as well; the windows reaching from the ceiling to the floor, twenty-two feet. All the wood work in this grand *salon* is of solid black walnut, beautifully (and suggestively) carved in tigers' heads and such kinds of fancy ornamentation. The fifty yards of carpet covering the room is a French moquette, costing $6 per yard. The furniture is correspondingly gorgeous, all of walnut, richly inlaid with gilt, and upholstered in moquette of crimson and gold. Tigers' heads, with mouths wide open, displaying rows of golden teeth, are carved in the backs of the chairs and sofas, and the gaming tables are ornamented in a similar way. These latter are of rosewood, most beautifully carved and gilded. A solid silver roulette wheel will be placed in the room with other gaming implements. Massive bronzes and other expensive ornaments are scattered around the saloon in the greatest profusion, and the whole appearance of the apartment is grand in the extreme. This is the den proper of the tiger. Other parts of the building are arranged with equal disregard for expense.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is a journal noted for the moderation of its views on Southern politics. It opposed the Ku-klux act, and has along been one of the warmest advocates which the amnesty measure has found. Yet one of its special correspondents, during the late campaign, followed up Leslie and Harlan, the two candidates for Governor of Kentucky, and reporting their joint debates, feels compelled to say of the Democratic nominee,

"That he is at heart as determined and malevolent an enemy to the Government of the United States as Jeff. Davis ever was or is; that he is a narrow-minded bigot, who is friendly to nothing on this continent, except his own political fortunes and the Kentucky Democracy as it existed before the war; that he is the champion of Confederate soldiers, taking a secret delight in ignoring Union soldiers; that he is the enemy of the common-school system; that he hates and despises the negro race, and would re oice over any calamity that would either re-enslave or degrade them; that, in fine, he is a thoroughly ungenerous, selfish, ignorant, sour, hate-nursing man, a representative of the most repulsive type, and one of the most dangerous men among those whose course invites fresh revolution and civil war."

Referring to the fact that the full vote of Kentucky is about 180,000, and the average actual vote 140,000, he states that the majority of the remaining 40,000 are negro voters, intimidated from voting by fears of midnight assassination. He believes that if the negro vote could be polled in Kentucky last year, the Democratic majority would have been reduced to ten thousand, instead of being thirty-one thousand, and that if Kentuckians voted by ballot, the Republican candidate would be elected beyond a doubt. He also says there are thousands of white voters in that State who, for weighty business and social reasons, consider themselves forced to vote the Democratic ticket under the *sum suo cuique* system, yet would gladly drop a Republican ticket in the ballot box, if they could afterwards escape a personal inquisition. How is this for the new departure?

A prominent New York daily has started an absurd and incredible story that letters have been received at Washington from England, putting seriously the extraordinary question whether a marriage between the son of President Grant and the Princess Beatrice of England might not be arranged at the time of the *entente cordiale* between the two countries. It is said the Queen originated the proposition, just as she did that for the marriage of her daughter Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. The young Princess is only fourteen years of age, and the Queen's idea is to put upon the re-election of President Grant and the beginning of his second term in 1873 the nuptials be solemnized. Young Fred Grant would then be elevated as a matter of course, and immediately appointed Viceroy of the dominion of Canada. In this way, the Queen thinks, the feelings of the three countries of America, Canada and Great Britain could be harmonized as closely as their interests are. The story is so ridiculous that no surprising proposition are said to be written in perfect good faith, and by persons of the highest position in Great Britain. One of them asserts that the idea really came from Mr. Seward, by whom it was suggested to the Queen during the May festivities at Earl then taken up and communicated to the Queen through one of his lordship's friends, Lady Waterpark, a lady in waiting upon her Majesty. It is also intimated that the matter was intrusted to Mr. Bancker, the confidential correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, whose present brief visit to the United States is accounted for upon the hypothesis that he came to sound the President upon the subject, he having access to him without previous formality, and the Queen's ministers that the re-election of Grant was absolutely certain, thus giving them confidence in the scheme. If this story is intended simply as a bit of sensational pleasantry, it may pass without comment, but if it is put forth as a matter of fact and truth, horsewhipping would be too good for its author.

AN old ship builder, at Detroit, has patented a new sort of paddle wheel which seems likely to solve the problem (if not already solved) of steam propulsion at the fastest speed without any agitation of the water in front of the paddles, and the lifting of the vessel, and therefore entitle him to the reward of $50,000 offered by the State of New York. His apparatus is described as simply an adaption of the Indian paddle with its dip and motion, obtained by mechanical devices. Three paddle-wheels, which as far as the outlines are concerned, appear like enormous shovels—are affixed upon cranks on a shaft. The paddle is hung about the center of the handle, and from each extremity of the blade there is given a radical bar attached to a cross beam. This permits the vertical motion of the paddle, and holds the upper

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 17, 1871.

GREELEY.

Public Reception in New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The public reception to Horace Greeley by the Union Republican General Committee of this city, of which he is Chairman, on the occasion of his return from Texas, occurred this evening in Union Square in front of the rooms of the Lincoln Club. Having been formally welcomed and introduced to the large audience by Enoch L. Fancher, Mr. Greeley proceeded at once to compare the existing state of affairs with that of ten years ago, before the war, declaring that the rebellion and its sacrifice of half a million of the best and bravest lives of the country might all have been spared but the North and South only understood each other, and free speech and a fair interchange of opinion prevailed throughout the entire country. Two months ago he was first invited to go to Texas to deliver agricultural address, and though at first he determined to decline, yielded by advice of his friends, who told him they thought he could do the whole country good by going down to Texas. Now, said Mr. Greeley, I hear it said that I went to Texas with too much parade and circumstance; that there was too much making of speeches from platforms of cars and from balconies of hotels, and I fully concurred in that criticism, but invitations came from all quarters and I felt it my duty to speak words of conciliation. I responded when I could and for the rest kept silence. Mr. Greeley said it was also urged in several journals that his name is too often mentioned as a candidate for office, and he fully concurred in that suggestion, but he was in a certain sense a political man, identified with party contests and party principles. He had often reproved and reproached better men than himself because they declined public offices and left second rate men to fill them. During the last twenty years, Mr. Greeley said he had been a candidate for office four times, twice for Congress, once for the Constitutional Convention and once on the State ticket, but never had he sought office. His reputation and rarely was he consulted in regard to it. I am not at all greedy, said he, for the Republican party for these nominations. I accepted them as I would any other duty, but for its support I am grateful. But the past is past, and let the dead bury the dead. I am perfectly willing to pass receipts with the Republican party. Good night and help being a Republican. For the future I need no office, desire no office, and though I shall not decline a nomination if such has been given me, I shall see no office. I am, however, willing to lodge my duty. I have work enough, for what I am reasonably paid, and the more quiet and peaceful my remaining days shall be, the bigger I shall be satisfied. With these words Mr. Greeley left the subject of his own political future and reviewed at length the principal incidents in his journey South; his impression of Southern politics and society, and arguing earnestly his familiar views of liberal and generous treatment to the conquered States.

He spoke in severe terms of the Ku-Klux, which he said the Government ought to extirpate at once and for ever; and in severe and more sarcastic condemnation of the thieving carpet-baggers, who he said were a curse to the South and a disgrace to the North from whence they came. Carpet-baggers who plundered the negroes and poor whites, he said were the greatest existing obstacle to Republican ascendancy in the South, and so he denounced them. Alluding to his speech at Vicksburg, Mr. Greeley said he did not say he trusted the time would come when the men of the North would honor Lee and Stonewall Jackson as we honor Grant and Sherman, but that he hoped the time would come when the men of the North and South will feel just pride in the military character and achievements of Lee and Jackson, and that just as we of the North now take pride in the character and achievements of Grant and Sherman and Thomas, so the people of the South, this is too strong for some of you, but I can wait. Concerning his own departure Mr. Greely said though it was fully justified by the circumstances of the position of public gratitude. If our illustrious friend to whom we now gladly pay these honors had not lived beyond the common age of man, we should have sorrowfully laid them on his grave." Mr. Bryant gave at some length an account of the life of Prof. Morse, and continued as follows: "It may be said, I know, that the civilized world is already full of messages which speak the merit of our friend and the grandeur and utility of his invention. Every telegraph: station is such a memorial; every message sent from one of these stations to another may be counted among the honors paid to his name; every telegraph pole and wire stretching from post to post, as it hums in the wind, murmurs his eulogy; every sheaf of wires laid down in the deep sea, connecting the bottom of one continent with that on which human sight has never penetrated, and carrying the electric pulse through all the horizon of human thought from continent to continent, from the Old World to the New, is a testimonial to his greatness; but our natural instincts are not satisfied. We ask to see the name of the benefactor mercy. It is the person and not the name that we desire to behold; it is the pale, visible presentment of his face and form to aid us in keeping the idea of his worth before our minds. We insist upon having the frame in which he dwelt which an active, restless, creative brain devised mechanism that was to minister the most ready ward of elements to the service of man, and make it his obedient messenger to require less and less from that glittered with a thousand lofty hopes when the great discovery was made, and the lips that curled with a smile of triumph when it became certain that the lightning of the clouds would become tractable to the most delicate touch. We insist upon having the spot where first strung the wire by whose means the currents of electric fluid were fraught with the power of every living language, the hall in which he gave them to the spot where they were to inscribe and leave the impress of his mind. All this we have in the statue which has this day been unveiled to the eager gaze of the public, and in which the artist has so skillfully and faithfully fulfilled his task as to satisfy those who are the hardest to please—the most intimate friends of the original. But long as that intimate friends of the original. But long as that statue it will take sometime for their own folks to believe it. Ultimately I believe it will strengthen liberty, but I am willing to go out of power now and live in the minority for ever if necessary. The downfall and overthrow of American slavery is the greatest work of any generation since the government was founded. Let me commend to the grand old Bible injunction, "Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward." We ought long ago to have ended this trouble by universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and if the Democrats concede the latter, the Republicans must and will grant the former.

In conclusion Mr. Greeley summoned all around him to prepare for the new issues and new struggles which open before us. The questions of industrial policy and of national advancement and prosperity are more important and demand the best and the most honorable service of the American citizen. Mr. Greeley closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the new and promising future which he hoped for the whole country, in peace, unity and prosperity, and retired amid hearty cheers from the thousands around the platform.

THE MORSE STATUE.

The Inaugural Ceremonies—Speeches by William Cullen Bryant, Governor Hoffman, Governor Claflin and Others—Scenes, Incidents, Etc.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The unveiling of the statue of Prof. Morse, in Central Park, took place this afternoon. All of the approaches to the vicinity of the statue were crowded, and it is estimated that at least fifty thousand people were within twenty rods of the speakers stand. Governor Hoffman presided. The ceremonies began with music by the United States band from Fort Columbia, and Governor Hoffman delivered a brief introductory address, during which he said: Of all the most conspicuous and most beautiful of public grounds of the chief city of the western hemisphere, this statue of Samuel F. B. Morse shall stand for ages. The enduring material of which it is made may be in a long lapse of time crumble, yet his name will not be lost to the memory of man. By his own works he has secured it immortality. So long as the English tongue is will be spoken of and honored."

The event of the hour, the unveiling of the statue, was performed by Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Hon. William Orton, who raised the national banner from it, disclosing the figure of the "Lightning Controller." Music and cheers greeted its appearance, and a salute of 21 guns followed. The inaugural address was pronounced by William Cullen Bryant, who said:

"There are two lines in the poem of Dr. Johnson on the vanity of human wishes which have passed into a proverb:

> See nations slowly rise and mouldy fast,
> To barbarous ruin and the tomb at last.

It is our gooid fortune to escape the censure implied in these lines. We come together on this occasion raising a statue, not to buried, but to living men—to a great discoverer and his fellow men who have by witness honors which are not the first fruits of that ample harvest which his memory will gather in the long train of seasons yet to come. Yet we cannot congratulate ourselves on having set an example of honoring the benefactors of public gratitude. If our illustrious friend to whom we now gladly pay these honors had not lived beyond the common age of man, we should have sorrowfully laid them on his grave." Mr. Bryant gave at some length an account of the life of Prof. Morse, and continued as follows: "It may be said, I know, that the civilized world is already full of messages which speak the merit of our friend and the grandeur and utility of his invention. Every telegraph: station is such a memorial; every message sent from one of these stations to another may be counted among the honors paid to his name; every telegraph pole and wire stretching from post to post, as it hums in the wind, murmurs his eulogy; every sheaf of wires laid down in the deep sea, connecting the bottom of one continent with that on which human sight has never penetrated, and carrying the electric pulse through all the horizon of human thought from continent to continent, from the Old World to the New, is a testimonial to his greatness; but our natural instincts are not satisfied. We ask to see the name of the benefactor mercy. It is the person and not the name that we desire to behold; it is the pale, visible presentment of his face and form to aid us in keeping the idea of his worth before our minds. We insist upon having the frame in which he dwelt which an active, restless, creative brain devised mechanism that was to minister the most ready ward of elements to the service of man, and make it his obedient messenger to require less and less from that glittered with a thousand lofty hopes when the great discovery was made, and the lips that curled with a smile of triumph when it became certain that the lightning of the clouds would become tractable to the most delicate touch. We insist upon having the spot where first strung the wire by whose means the currents of electric fluid were fraught with the power of every living language, the hall in which he gave them to the spot where they were to inscribe and leave the impress of his mind. All this we have in the statue which has this day been unveiled to the eager gaze of the public, and in which the artist has so skillfully and faithfully fulfilled his task as to satisfy those who are the hardest to please—the most intimate friends of the original. But long as that intimate friends of the original. But long as that statue it will take sometime for their own folks to believe it. Ultimately I believe it will strengthen liberty, but I am willing to go out of power now and live in the minority for ever if necessary. The downfall and overthrow of American slavery is the greatest work of any generation since the government was founded. Let me commend to the grand old Bible injunction, "Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward." We ought long ago to have ended this trouble by universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and if the Democrats concede the latter, the Republicans must and will grant the former.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1871.

There is a good supply of loanable means both at bank and in private banking houses, which more than satisfies the comparative light demand for loans. Some houses, however, report that they get all they can carry, and have often to refuse good offers.

It is noticed in the local stock market that the regular dividend securities meet with brisk sales whenever offered, but the offerings are very light.

—**Messrs. in B. McVay & Co.** report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Gold	112½	112½

—**James T. Brady & Co.**, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	92¼
Central Pacific Railroad	102¾
Currency Pacifics	118¾

—As we noticed lately, counterfeit Central Pacific bonds have been discovered, and it is thought that but few have been worked off, and those within the last ten days. The counterfeits are not dangerous, the paper on which they are printed being much thinner and thicker than the genuine. The words "of the" are omitted in the thirteenth line of the body or the bond. The width of the engraved part of the counterfeit is one-fourth of an inch narrower than the genuine bond of the same series. The coupons are also a trifle shorter. The signatures are fairly done, but are not calculated to deceive experts. The counterfeits, as far as known, are all in the series lettered "L."

—The New York *Financial Chronicle* and some other New York papers continue to urge the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an assorting office on behalf of the National Banks of New York city, so that the notes of interior National Banks may be assorted and sent home for redemption in greenbacks. The object of this is to make the interior National Banks furnish enough greenbacks to make the necessary legal reserve on their deposits in New York. It is a matter by which nobody is inconvenienced at present but the National banks of New York City, and not one in which the general public interest required the Secretary to interfere at all. Besides, it is doubtful if the Secretary can legally take such action. The National bank notes are a legal tender to the Government for any debt due to it from individuals or corporations, and, until the Government redeems its own notes in coin, it cannot demand of the National banks that they shall redeem theirs in coin or greenbacks or in anything else.

—**The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices at Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:**

June 14, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
J. & M.	99	99	99	99	99	99
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Lake Shore	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Michigan Central	119	119	119	119	119	119
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Chicago & Alton	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Alton	99	99	99	99	99	99
Do. pref	99	99	99	99	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. pref	99	99	99	98¾	99	99
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. pref	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Alton	99	99	99	99	99	99
Do. pref	99	99	99	99	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. pref	99	99	99	98¾	99	99
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. pref	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Alton	99	99	99	99	99	99
Do. pref	99	99	99	98¾

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

AMERICAN WORKINGMEN AND THE PARIS COMMUNISTS.

Some excitement is said to agitate the members of the American branch of the International Association of Workingmen, in anticipation of an affair arranged or arranging for the Fourth of July. This is neither more nor less than a demonstration to be made in the city of New York on that day for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Communists of Paris. The New York members of the Association are responsible for the movement. They are organizing the assembly, which they hope will be attended by representatives of the fraternity from all parts of the country. As an attraction of the occasion it is given forth that VICTOR HUGO will arrive in the city a day or two beforehand, and will address the meeting. It may be that these announcements are hardly worthy of even a word of comment. The great novelist is not likely to visit this country at present, if ever, and if he were here, one may with reason doubt whether he would be willing to express sympathy for the Communists of Paris without making such reservations as would interfere seriously with the enthusiasm of a mass meeting. Then, it is not quite credible that the demonstration promised will "come off," or at any rate come off with such effect as to become entitled to record in the annals of social or economical reform in the United States. Though American workingmen, when acting *en masse*, sometimes, in spite of their general intelligence, pass very foolish resolutions and adopt measures very pernicious to their own true interests, we do not believe that any considerable number of them are prepared to identify their cause with that of the Paris Communists. The announcement, of which mention is made above, seems rather the effort of some light-headed would-be reformer, to whom the late French disturbances are all mystery. He evidently does not know the simple truth, that whatever was respectable in the demands of the Paris agitators, that all rights asked for by them, compatible with individual property and personal liberty, are already possessed by American workmen by inheritance from many ancestral generations, and guaranteed to them by incorporation in the fundamental laws of the single States as well as of the United States. Municipal independence is inwrought with the foundations of our State and National liberties. If the Communists of Paris had restricted their efforts within these limits, their agitation, whether judicious and patriotic or not under the circumstances of the country at the time, might have commanded the respect and sympathy of workingmen everywhere. While believed to be thus confined, it was favored by almost the entire body of tradesmen and shopkeepers of the city, and enlisted the support of multitudes throughout France and in other countries. But, in fact, with the agitators communal independence was a mere pretext; it was desired simply as a means of destroying the entire structure of society as it exists, and of reorganizing the social system on the basis of a communnity of goods. Everybody knows by what method and in what spirit they proceeded to realize their ideas. Of all the despotisms that have ever existed in France, theirs was the most hideous and the most brutal. No respect for individual rights or for personal freedom, while all that the rest of the world holds sacred or venerable was trodden under foot. It would, however, be a mistake to regard these ghastly doings as only the proper products of a popular agitation in favor of social and economical reforms or changes. Even among the workmen of Paris, men owning no moral or religious restraints, such agitation could not have led to the Vandalism and horrors with which the world is so familiar just now but for the political passions enlisted at the same time. For more than thirty years those socialist schemes have been discussed in connection with the prospective ascendancy of this one or that one of the great parties, to be established by the strong hand; the Communists were made by politicians when they showed themselves to be when they got the upper hand. To regard them as in any sense the representatives of labor reform, or as entitled to the sympathies of American workingmen in connection with the relations between labor and capital, is almost too absurd for serious consideration. Nothing but utter ignorance of the objects and methods, and entire failure to comprehend the spirit of the Parisian socialists could lead any one to think of them as entitled to the sympathy of American laborers. Sympathy, indeed! Disgust and abhorrence rather, as by their crimes and excesses they have provoked a reaction certain to be injurious to the working classes for many years to come. Instead of recognizing them as coadjutors of their cause, intelligent American workingmen will earnestly repudiate them and their performances as one way of counteracting the evil of their example. Whatever grounds the American workman may have for dissatisfaction with his condition, he has no wish to exchange it for a social state which recognizes neither individual will nor personal possession, and which promises contentment with one's lot as the result of individual and social degradation.

THIERS AND HIS POSITION.

When two or three days ago we ventured to hint the probability of delay in selecting a King for France after the recent example of Spain, we did not expect so soon to receive such a sanction of the view as was given in the cable dispatches of yesterday. The coalition or fusion of the Legitimists with the Orleanists was, historically considered, hardly a natural or judicious arrangement, and it was not surprising to hear of its failure. What is said concerning "the intrigues of M. THIERS" as the cause of the dissolution of the royal partnership, may go for its worth as part of the gossip of the day, and certainly ought to be received with some grains of allowance. That THIERS holds in his hand, and has all along held in his hand, the leading threads of an extensive network of intrigue is quite credible. The error would consist in believing that this particular event had been the object of special efforts on his part. The old statesman is surrounded with difficulties which are the proper results of the situation into which he has been forced by the good will of his compatriots. In their overwhelming embarrassments they turned to the celebrated old politician, the survivor of his generation, as the only pilot who might possibly enable them to weather the storm. Esteemed, respected, honored, THIERS was never loved by his countrymen, and nothing but the desperateness of their circumstances made it possible for them to confide to him their fortunes. Why they were thus unanimous in trusting him it is not difficult to understand. His abilities were universally believed to be of the highest order; as a politician in the strict sense of the word he was supposed to have no equal; "indefatigable in peace and in war, he left nothing to fortune which he could master by wisdom or foresight." But two characteristics more than any other recommended THIERS to France in the time of its calamity. One of these qualities was what the French call his "devotion to truth," but which ought rather to be called his respect for established facts. Unlike so many eminent Frenchmen THIERS is capable of looking events in the face and taking them at their worst, without yielding to the temptation of denying or mitigating their stern import. Completely disgusted with the system of mingled prevarication and falsehood by which they had been deceived and degraded during the war, and horrified at the charlatanism of their recent leaders, Frenchmen saw in THIERS one qualification at least for the introduction of new and more solid methods. Another quality which most unmistakably pointed to THIERS as the guide whom they needed, was his devotion to France. Throughout his political career, the interest of France has been his only invariable principle. It has been truly said of him that he applies to all European questions the same criterion, French interest. He desires the good of France and cares not at all for the good of other nations. Whatever else they might doubt about, Frenchmen did not doubt THIERS would, with all his might, do for them what seemed to him best for its [illegible] now, amidst the rage of partisan warfare, it is not likely that his reputation for patriotism in this narrow sense of the word, suffers in the estimation of his candid compatriots. And whatever may be alleged against him, we shall probably do him only justice if we take it for granted that, through all the storms and perturbations of the time, THIERS remains true to the character to which he owes his present position. Whatever ambition may influence his acts can hardly be other than the ambition of restoring his country to peace and prosperity, and whatever intrigues he may indulge in are doubtless directed to this end. As HENRI LACROIX lately said of him: "THIERS finds himself placed between two *roles* equally celebrated, though not equally glorious, the part of WASHINGTON and the part of MONK." Though it is well known that he expects no advantages to France from the restoration of the Legitimist Bourbons, he would doubtless concur in the voice of the majority which recalled them. Though long an Orleanist, it is certain that he regards the family with no enthusiasm, and would deprecate its restoration in opposition to the protest even of a strong minority. The late empire was the object of his contemptuous hatred, and he is no doubt exerting all his influence against its reinstatement. Repeatedly during the Communist revolt, as well as before, he declared himself friendly to the Republic, and resolved to countenance no measures taken for its destruction, so that by his labors and intrigues (if such things be) for its maintenance, he is simply acting in accordance with his pledges. Between the Legitimist and Orleanist coalition on the one hand, and the Bonapartists on the other hand, the maintenance of the Republic, for a while at least, may seem the only means of preventing the outbreak of civil war.

FACT CONFIRMS FICTION.

A singular confirmation of the theories of the biting satire "The German Conquest of England in 1875," recently referred to in the COMMERCIAL, so far as they relate to the inefficiency of the present militia system of that country, is to be found in the report of Lieutenant General Sir HOPE GRANT, on the late volunteer review at Brighton. The report, which is a very voluminous one, after stating that the movements of the troops and their general appearance were very creditable, and adverting to the difficulty of performing manœuvers correctly with so large a body of volunteers, so little drilled in division and corps movements, with officers quite unaccustomed to field operations on a large scale, the report proceeds to urge that these reviews are very detrimental to the force, and calculated to do more harm than good, as there is neither time nor opportunity to correct any fault, however glaring, in exact accordance with the main idea underlying the description of the "Battle of Dorking," the report states that while the men individually exhibited great intelligence, were orderly in their behavior, appeared willing to obey any order given, and seemed desirous of learning their work, and while the officers were zealous and anxious to discharge their duty in a creditable manner, all these favorable circumstances were completely neutralized by their rawness and lack of experience. Sir HOPE GRANT says, that notwithstanding the evolutions were of a very simple character, and had previously been explained in council to the various commanding officers, so many and grave errors were committed in taking up positions, that "had it been in actual warfare, whole brigades would have been utterly annihilated in a few minutes." The report therefore suggests that reviews on an extensive scale be hereafter discontinued, since no military knowledge of importance is to be acquired through their means, and that the volunteer artillery should be confined exclusively to garrison duties, being horsed and manned so inefficiently that they would run great risk of capture by an enemy if brought into action. It is also recommended that in every district two or three volunteer battallions should be brigaded with troops of the line, to be commanded by regular officers, specially chosen for their qualifications to convey theoretic and practical military instruction. The report concludes with the prediction that the volunteers will never become really efficient, except under longer periods of drill, wholly conformed to methods of regular discipline and under a more stringent course would, it is argued, be better out of the service altogether, since although the number might diminish, the efficiency would correspondingly increase. The report is addressed to the Duke of Cambridge. Its author is a real soldier, who has served with great distinction in China, in the Punjaub, at the seige of Delhi, and at Lucknow and Cawnpore. He has also filled the office of commander in chief of the Madras army. Such fearless and straightforward criticism of the worthlessness of a system known to be the especial hobby of the royal personage to whom the report is made, has probably never before been known in England; while, following as it does directly on the heels of the terrible blast in *Blackwood* on the same subject, it will doubtless stir the English mind to a still greater ferment upon the question.

NOT WRONG BUT INEXPEDIENT.

Referring to a Washington dispatch that the Augusta and Atlanta speeches of JEFF DAVIS were acceptable to the Southern people, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* observes that it has yet to meet the first Southern paper that has uttered one favorable word concerning them, but that, without exception "they are disapproved of, and therefore rebuked." These harmonies cannot be explained away in this manner. While it is true that a number of Southern journals "disapprove" of them, it is also true that they receive the indorsement of many others. But not one of those papers which have "rebuked" the author of these treasonable utterances, has had a single word to say respecting their wickedness. The "disapproval" has related solely to the injudiciousness of the speaker. He is admonished to be silent, simply, not to change his views. He is sympathized with, but cautioned not to be premature. "Don't show your hand now," is the cry of the dissentients, "but wait until we have the cards." HORACE GREELEY, whom no one will accuse of misrepresenting the South, fresh from that section and from an interview with the great unhung, says of the Southern people that "JEFFERSON DAVIS's late speeches fairly express their average convictions and feelings," and this report fully agrees with the undertone of nearly every Southern journal of prominence, even when guided by the most cautious policy. And wherein do these speeches differ so very widely from the views of the standard-bearers of the new departure? Col. MCCOOK, Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, declared in his speech accepting the nomination, that the Fourteenth Amendment was full of clap-trap, and that the Fifteenth was not a legitimate result of the war. "I opposed it from the beginning," he said, "and I have no regrets over that opposition. I was conscious then *I was right*. I am conscious still." What the Amendments will be worth, construed according to his belief that their acceptance is only a political expedient of "the exigency of a political party," it is very easy to foretell. So, too, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, said, in one of his latest speeches, "the procuring of these Amendments was a fraud upon this people, and upon the whole people of the United States. Having been thus obtained, I hold that they ought to be repealed. There may be some Democrats who are not for their repeal, but the great body of our party is for it." In a similar strain the nominee for Lieutenant Governor of the same State, speaks. He says: "If the Democratic party had control of Federal affairs, with power to decide what construction should be given to the Amendments, and what legislation should be had under them, they would, practically, be much less hurtful than now." What is the vast difference between these utterances and those of JEFF. DAVIS, that the Democratic press should desire to gag the latter? Is mellifluous falsehood any better than harshly spoken truth?

It appears that the Civil Service Commissioners are not simply charged with the duty of establishing, with the approval of the President, rules for the admission of persons to the Civil Service, but with the full execution of the law in accordance with which they are appointed. The law authorizes the President to ascertain the fitness of candidates for the Civil Service, and also to appoint persons to make inquiries needful for that purpose. The appointment of the Commissioners recites the law, and says they are designated to carry its provisions into effect. This makes their authority more ample than has been supposed, and will considerably help the progress of the reform.

THE LAW AND THE SENTENCE.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a full report of the proceedings had on Saturday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, with reference to the case of ex-County Commissioners NEELEY and MCGEE. On each of the four several counts to which the defendants had pleaded guilty, a fine of five hundred dollars, and a sentence of three months' imprisonment was imposed, making a total fine of two thousand dollars, and an imprisonment in the workhouse of one year.

With this, the matter, so far as it personally relates to the unhappy prisoners, passes beyond the purview of the press. For, as no man should be meanly fawned upon when in power, so none should be subjected to unnecessary contumely when broken in character or fallen in popular esteem. The guilt of these men was as great when, courted and honored, they sat clothed in the robes of office, as now that, degraded and despised, they expiate in prison their offense. It was greater, indeed. There is hardly a darker wrong in the world than the wrong of abused trust and confidence. Banned in public estimation, self-convicted, lying under the heavy hand of the law, they are better men to-day, more worthy of sympathy and kindness, than when, amid the countenance and favor of their fellows, they, with others, defiled their places with evil doing. The COMMERCIAL did not bow down to them, nor try to crawl into their favor, when they were magnates, neither is it addicted to the equally unmanly practice of kicking a man when he is down.

Nor yet upon the sentence have we any criticism to offer. We are bound to believe that the Court acted with due reflection and consideration, and with perfect honesty as well. But it is nevertheless true that very many of our best, most thoughtful and right minded citizens, some of them in all respects competent to judge of the matter, differ *in toto* from the Court in its construction of the law as applied to the case; while the impression is very general that, if this be the law, there are not a few in these cities who would willingly submit to the punishment which it inflicts, as the cheapest way in which they could be secured in the possession and enjoyment of their illegal "perquisites." If the extreme penalty which can be meted out to public servants for successive years of deliberate and premeditated bribery, extortion and violation of oaths of office, and the accumulation thereby of fortunes of twenty, thirty, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, be of this moderate character, then, however logical or righteous may be the intent and purpose of this judgment—it, in effect, with a considerable class, renders easy if it does not invite the perpetration of the very crimes which the law was designed to prevent. If such penalties be in accordance with law, let the law be amended, and the punishment made adequate to the offense, while if they be based on a misconstruction of the statutes, let an authoritative correction of the error be made. For here, as elsewhere, the time has fully come in which to lay the axe to the root of this evil tree, no matter who may be exposed or discharged. If, which we are reluctant to believe, it be true that every man has his price, and can be bought—if men in office will deliberately and wilfully set their faces toward scoundrelism, balancing the chances of impunity and risks of detection, and reckoning upon the accumulation of a fortune before being found out, then in the name of every valuable public and private interest thus sapped and undermined, when detection does come, let it bring with it retribution instead of condonation, and make hard the way of the transgressors, instead of rendering wrong-doing attractive, or even possible, to others, by showing how slight and easy to be borne is the punishmentwhich follows in its wake. In saying this, we put utterly out of our minds the innumerable rumors and suggestions in existence concerning the reasons and motives of the plea of the ex-Commissioners, and its results, and speak solely in the interest of aggrieved honesty, morality and public virtue.

THE REASON WHY.

The leading article in this week's *Golden Age* has some mild words of censure for "those Republicans who want to see the Democrats as much in the wrong and as little in the right as possible." So far as the Co[illegible] after to maintain rather than to subvert the issues settled by the war; nor have we any doubt that in that organization are to be found many sensible men who accept the Amendments as accomplished facts, and deprecate any denial of their validity or demand for their obliteration. Nevertheless the fact remains that no evidence has as yet been afforded that the Democratic party, as a whole, proposes to do anything of the sort suggested by our contemporary, while proof thickens upon proof to show that the new departure is an organized hypocrisy of the very worst kind. It has its origin solely in a desire to win the next Presidential election. At the Spring elections the Democratic candidates were beaten in almost every instance. In Connecticut they incurred defeat, and in the Western States they met with wide spread disaster. They were cleaned out in Milwaukee, Dubuque, Detroit, Springfield, Madison, New Albany, Quincy and other ancient strongholds, having behaved so corruptly while in control of these municipal governments, that the tax-payers could stand it no longer, and were compelled to eject them from power. These successive overthrows suggested the idea of the reform movement, which, upon consultation among the leaders, it was determined should relate to National politics as well as State concerns. The Democratic party was in danger of death, and it did not want to go under. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," especially if he has been a notorious sinner. Hence the departure inaugurated by VALLANDIGHAM. But does any one suppose that he really believes himself to have been a traitor during the war, that in his heart he indorses the action of HORSEside in arresting him, of the verdict of the Court-martial which tried him, of the sentence pronounced upon him, and of his banishment as a public enemy? And right here we remark that "the sincerity of these Ohio politicians," into which the *Golden Age* states that it does not care closely to inquire, is the very thing about which, of all others, there must be no mistake. In speculating upon the future designs of that party, its past history must be borne carefully in mind. It must be remembered that it supported slavery, that it countenanced rebellion, that it set up a peace-at-any-price platform, that it advocated repudiation, that it opposed equal laws and general suffrage, and that today fully one-third of its members are either openly or covertly committed to the abrogation of the Constitutional Amendments, which it is proposed to respect simply until the time when the party shall become strong enough to repeal them or destroy their vitality. Of this, the fifth resolution of the Ohio platform is itself sufficient evidence. We want to see Democracy "in the right." But the first element of rectitude is sincerity. How else shall there ever dawn the *Golden Age*?

OVERWORKED.

The letter of Vice President COLFAX to a friend in New York, published in Friday's COMMERCIAL, in relation to the condition of his health and the causes which brought about his recent severe attack of illness, should serve as a lesson to all who are or have been in the habit of thrusting their private affairs upon public men. Writing partly in refutation of the prevalent report that the attack which caused such general and affectionate concern was largely superinduced by an intemperate use of tobacco, he attributes his prostration to the "old story of mental strain without relaxation," and states, incidentally, that from the period of his first election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, he has never risen in the morning without feeling that he had "twice as much work to do that day as there was really time for." But this pressure did not arise from the urgency or constraint of official duties alone. Had he been burdened with no other cares than those which related to his public office, he would in all probability have escaped the blow which prostrated him. He was crushed down by weights imposed on him by the thoughtlessness, selfishness and importunities of persons who had absolutely no claim on his attention or his services. He says: "A correspondence of all conceivable inquiries and all kinds of business, often extending to hundreds of letters per week, I have attended to myself, in addition to official duties, always in hours stolen from rest, and frequently in hours stolen from sleep." Herein is the secret of the whole matter, which is by no means creditable to the persons whose pertinacious solicitations and requests occasioned his severe affliction. The very fact that the Vice President is the incarnation of good nature, that his heart overflows with kindness, that he is in sympathy with all liberal causes and ennobling movements throughout the world, should have restrained his unreasonable suitors and petitioners from embarrassing him with their personal confidences or professional hobbies. Let it be borne in mind that the services of our public men belong to the country, not to this man or that enterprise, however worthy the one, or deserving the other. The more valuable a public servant is, the more careful should every one be not to harrass him with unnecessary cares and troubles. Many of our very best men, whom we could least spare, have been killed by overwork of exactly this kind. Nature is remorselessly just. No matter how lofty may be the motive which actuates those who violate her laws or reject her warnings, it does not screen them from punishment. The over-strained string will break, the overtasked mind must yield. We trust those persons who have unthinkingly contributed to swell the burdens under which Mr. COLFAX has heretofore staggered, will put a curb upon their practices, and manifest their regard for him by leaving him some slight margin for relaxation, and for the quiet recuperative agencies of family and home. And, as a rule, let private citizens cease to vex public men with their private matters and concerns. It is cruelty.

THE SEWERAGE OF THE AIR.

A few days ago we copied from the Cincinnati *Commercial* an article descriptive of the methods and appliances in use in the manufacturing districts of England, for preventing or abating the smoke nuisance. In a later issue our contemporary reverts to the subject, directing attention principally to its deleterious effects upon human and vegetable organizations, in opposition to the prevalent notion that, although exceedingly disagreeable and unpleasant, it is nevertheless conducive to health. From one of the most authoritative works on the subject of poisons, it quotes the following sentence:

"The vapors from burning coal are the most noxious of all kinds of emanations from fuel, and cause peculiar symptoms, although they are less apt to lead to accidents than the vapor of charcoal, as they are much more irritating to the lungs. This effect depends on the sulphuric acid gas which is mingled with the carbonic acid. Coal-gas is a very compound body, acting as a direct poison when respired. The difference in its composition depends on the heat to which the gas has been submitted. * * * The symptoms produced by coal gas when mixed in a large proportion with air, are vertigo, nausea with vomiting, confusion of intellect, general weakness and depression, partial paralysis, and the usual phenomena of asphyxia."

This testimony of science deserves to be received with great weight. Distinguished chemists who have paid much attention to the subject assert that every large furnace which consumes bituminous coal operates not only to stunt and poison surrounding vegetation, but also to "sour the temper, depress the spirits, and injuriously affect the health" of everbody who inhales the noxious volatile products which are thus discharged upon the air.

But while our contemporary has done good service to sanitary science in directing attention to its injurious physical effects, the mental view of the subject, fully as important as the other, appears to have escaped its notice altogether. Bad as is the influence of impure air on animal and vegetable life, its effect upon the mind is perhaps worse. It is now well established that mental activity depends upon oxygenated blood. Of course the structural character of the brain qualifies the degree of intelligence, but whether the brain be good or bad, the quality of its action depends upon the oxygenating process. Whatever its grade, it is impossible for it to accomplish as satisfactory results under conditions of atmospheric impurity as under those of perfect air. Fresh air raises the spirits, quickens the higher cerebral functions, conduces to freedom and breadth of thought, enlargement of view and independence of action, while contaminated atmospheres vitiate the blood, and render high mental processes and results very much more painful and difficult of accomplishment. The quality of the air respired largely determines the quality of the action of the lungs, as certainly one of the constituent elements of Democracy is carbonic acid. ALEXANDER the Great, having captured a number of half-idiotic barbarians, consulted ARISTOTLE as to the advisability of putting them to death. But the Stagyrite proposed, first, to institute an inquiry into the character of the air of their country, lest perhaps they should turn out to be worth saving. During the whole of Sir ISAAC NEWTON's parliamentary career he made but a single speech, and that was simply to ask somebody to open a window. Had he lived in Pittsburgh he would have invented a smoke consumer. We are very careful as to the condition of the sewerage of our streets, why should we be less careful as to the sewerage of the air? Why not include the cleansing of the atmosphere among the other sanitary duties of our Board of Health?

What to do with them? is one of the difficult problems which the THIERS Government has to resolve, the other problem pertaining to the future government of the country. The *enfants perdus* of the lost cause, which is also very generally denominated the cursed cause, do not amount to less than one hundred thousand, and perhaps a hundred and fifty thousand would be a more correct estimate of the number. By this it is meant that after the mortality of battle, disease and executions, so many Parisians directly involved in the crimes of the late revolt remain to be disposed of by the Government. They are such people as few Americans are able to understand in the entire absence of any specimens of the class among us. The adherents of our lost cause, even the most enthusiastic fire-eaters who shed their blood for its success, are practicable and easily managed folks in comparison with the defeated socialists. With nothing to lose by social convulsions, atheists in opinions, and owning no obligations either to human or divine law, it is difficult to perceive what guaranty or pledge they could give for future good conduct, even if they were disposed to enter into transactions with the government. On the other hand, it is certain that they will repeat their attempt whenever opportunity may offer. Whether correct or not this view of their character is pretty generally entertained by those of their compatriots in whose hands their fate now rests. To put them all to death is impossible, if it were politic, and to hold them in perpetual imprisonment is equally out of the question. Hence it is proposed to send them all, the whole hundred and fifty thousand of them, to New Caledonia, an island in the South Pacific ocean belonging to France, between the twentieth and twenty-second degree of south latitude, and the one hundred and sixty-fourth and one hundred and sixty-seventh degree east longitude. The island is two hundred and twenty miles long by thirty miles broad. The climate is said to be delightful and the soil fertile. Furnished with clothes and provisions for a year, and with the tools and weapons necessary for their subsistence and defense, the Communists will not be ill treated. Proud of their own elevation above the sentiment of love of country, mere exile will be no punishment, and they will also have the opportunity of organizing society upon principles agreeable to themselves. It will be an interesting experiment.

PRINCE BISMARCK is so important a personage that very little point in a remark of his is sufficient to make it pass for wit. A member of the German Parliament noted for the anxiety with which he looks forward to the future of public events, lately, with much evident concern in his face, asked the Chancellor what he really thought would be the state of things in the recently annexed provinces, Elsass and Lothringen, after three years? "Do you feel anxious on the subject?" asked the prince. "I do feel very anxious," said the member. "Well," replied BISMARCK, "I do not; why, in three years the world may have come to an end." And then he walked away leaving the anxious member to diffuse cheerfulness among the people about him. A nobleman, proud of his rank and decorations, lately expressed much disgust to BISMARCK at the lavish liberality with which the honor of the Iron Cross had been distributed. BISMARCK replied by discriminating. The decoration, he said, had been given only as a reward for actual meritorious performances, "except to persons like you and me, few in number, who have received it as a mere compliment."

SOUND ADVICE.

In marked and most creditable contrast to the treasonable vaporings of JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS &Co., are the practical utterances of General JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, who is delivering lectures in the South, and whose requirements he sums up in the statement that education and the fostering of manufacturing interests are the two great things for her development. This is good advice, to which the people to whom it is addressed will do well to pay heed. There is no reason why the South could not, and should not manufacture all the cotton goods she consumes, and all the agricultural implements she needs. The Southern States have as fine natural facilities for manufacturing as those of the North. The James river in Virginia offers many more and greater advantages in this direction than the Merrimac in New England, and yet enterprise languishes in Richmond, while Lowell resounds like a beehive with the hum of incessant industry. There is no adequate reason why Augusta, Columbia, Montgomery and other Southern cities should not be made great industrial centers for the fabrication of the raw products of the South into forms suitable for the necessities of her people. The success of the manufacturing enterprises already set on foot in Atlanta, Graniteville, Columbia, Augusta, Chattanooga, and at other points, shows what may be accomplished in this direction, if the Southern people choose to set about the matter in a practical and earnest way. But before they can make any general progress in prosperity they must rid themselves of their false and foolish notions respecting the disgrace of labor. This, together with the morbid spirit of hostility exhibited toward Northern men and methods, is, after all, the secret of the languishment of the Southern States. It is doubtless humiliating for a man to place himself under the tuition of those upon whom he has all along looked down with a lofty sense of superiority. Yet this is exactly what the South must do. Those States stand in far greater need of social and industrial reorganization than of political reconstruction. The lack is not in their outward institutions, but in themselves. One of their own journals, the Goodman (Miss.) *Star*, says in a late issue:

"The stranger visiting the South is particularly impressed with the vast wealth of a country that can support in idleness so large a portion of its male inhabitants. Two-thirds of our citizens are only nominally employed, and under a bare pretense of employment manage to pass their time in complete indolence. This will apply to whites as well as colored. There are numbers, both classes out of work and money, and yet who will not work. Offer a negro a dollar to cut up a cord of wood, and he has not time, he has something to do for somebody else; yet that something is not done. Offer a job to a white man and the chances are ten to one your answer will be a shot from a pistol or a thrust from a bowie knife. Of the two, the negro is the only one ashamed of his laziness, for he excuses himself, but the white man is insulted. Yet neither of them has seen a dollar for a week, perhaps, and both are lying around a dram shop waiting to be asked to drink by some acquaintance who has a few dimes."

This portraiture is as accurate as it is disheartening, and when to this stagnant apathy there is super-added the bitter prejudice of Southern people against Northern teachers, no matter how capable and unselfish they may be, the picture becomes absolutely repulsive. Ignorance and idleness are not the qualities and agencies which attract capital and immigration, plant manufactures and found cities. The foolish illhumor of the South over the defeat into which her own madness plunged her, has cost her millions of dollars since the war, by turning aside enterprise and labor from her borders. The less the reconstructed States have to do with politics, in its partisan and limited sense, the better for every one of them. The regeneration and rehabilitation of the South is to be accomplished by the instrumentality of the plough, the hammer, the loom, the factory, the steam engine and the school house, not by brooding over the irrevocable, and sucking its thumbs in sullen self-importance. Let it get up from its log, buy primers for its children, roll up its own sleeves, and conform its conduct to theories deduced from living facts instead of dead abstractions.

MOST readers probably recollect what extreme difficulty was experienced in getting jurors to sit on the FOSTER case in New York a short time ago. Plenty of enlightened citizens of suitable character and position were in the Court-room, ready to render the services required of them, but unfortunately they were unable to answer the questions put to them in a manner satisfactory to relatively made up their minds concerning the case, while nearly all had to confess that they had read about it in the newspapers. As the facts of the affair were very few, simple and well known, admitting of but one interpretation, and as the newspapers had generally expressed themselves very decidedly, the presumption was that any proposed juror who owned to having read about the case, owned to having read comments unfavorable to the accused. Hence the difficulty. Does not the fact suggest matter for serious anxiety with reference to the future of trial by jury? Newspapers are weekly becoming more numerous, while Americans are becoming ever more and more a reading people. Indeed the time is probably not distant when it will be simply impossible to find jurors free from the taint of previous knowledge touching any case upon which they may be called to sit. A Massachusetts paper, the Bedford *Standard*, has taken the subject into grave consideration, and as a remedy for the evil now so great and likely to be greater, proposes the establishment of an asylum for jurors in criminal cases. The house must be of a substantial kind, and so contrived as to exclude the admission of knowledge from the outside world. In this retirement the inmates ought to be comfortably provided for; even books published fifty or more years ago may be admitted, while modern books and newspapers must be carefully excluded. The suggestion is a good one, if the notion insisted upon by some lawyers when selecting a jury is sound. Most sensible people, however, think the notion very absurd, the truth being that a man of sense and character called to sit on a jury is not influenced by what he has read about the case, but makes up his mind from the facts submitted in evidence. And we confidently add that such a man, though he may have read volumes concerning the case, is more likely to form a sound judgment on the facts than a man who has read nothing about them.

FELIX ANTOINE FILIBERT DUPANLOUP, appointed to succeed DARBOY as Archbishop of Paris, has been for many years one of the most conspicuous ecclesiastics in Europe. He was born in 1802, and soon after taking orders he began to be talked about as destined to attain high preferment in the church. He is distinguished both as a writer and as a pulpit orator, whilst as a church politician he has perhaps no equal in France. For a priest he is or was remarkable for the liberality of his views, advocating various reforms in education, especially in female education, and proclaiming truths more likely to be beneficial than pleasing to the French people. In the Roman Council he earnestly opposed the adoption of the dogma of infallibility, though he has since given his assent to the action of the majority. A member of the Versailles Assembly he sits among the extreme Legitimists, and in fact he was long ago confessor to the Due de Bordeaux or Count de Chambord. That was in 1827, when the child was in his seventh year. As Bishop of Orleans DUPANLOUP added to the dignity of the position by the fidelity and ability with which he discharged its duties. It is well known that his influence in his diocese has been of the most beneficent kind, controlling and stimulating the clergy in their work, and producing a general reform of manners among the people, while his eloquent charges and pastoral letters, by the beauty and elegance of their style and purport, have often attracted attention wherever the French language is read. During the war with Germany Orleans was severely tried, and the Bishop was deeply distressed for his flock as well as for himself—but he bore himself in a manner to command the admiration of the German conquerors as well as of his own people. DUPANLOUP's influence at Orleans has been characterized as magical. He has now an opportunity of exercising his magic upon a population less susceptible and more in need of such magic as his than any other population in Europe. The Bishop's enemies in particular and scoffers in general have often reproached him with ambition. If a high apostleship, the Archbishopric of Paris is encompassed with perils enough to temper the pride of the most ambitious prelate.

It is said that immediate efforts will be made to procure from Governor GEARY a pardon for ex-Commissioners NEELY and MCGEE. It is to be hoped that his Excellency will take at least one year to consider the application.

SOME considerable interest attaches to the negotiations reported by cable as in progress between England and Germany for the surrender of Heligoland or Helgoland. Though one of the smallest of islands—being only five and a quarter square miles in area—and hourly growing less through the operation of the sea, and though a mere barren rock, the occupation of which costs the British government nearly nine hundred pounds sterling a year, it is just such a patch of possession as in former times not very remote, would have certainly become a cause of war between nations, if either of them wished to get it from the other. England has held it as her own ever since her war with Denmark in 1807. Lying only forty-six miles from the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser and the Jahde, it commands those important channels of navigation and traffic. Its light-house is besides essential to the safety of ships in those dangerous waters—a light which England, once at war with Germany, could immediately extinguish and throw all German merchants into anguish for the safety of their cargoes, without taking any other hostile measures. But for such measures also the island affords splendid advantages. However, BISMARCK is resolved to get the island by peaceful means, and the desire is so reasonable, while England's motives for keeping the rock are so feeble that we may hardly doubt about the result of the negotiations. The surrender may seem to Spain a precedent sufficient to warrant another effort on her part to get back Gibraltar. But though the cases are strictly parallel, Spain can urge no argument in behalf of her claim comparable in force to those reasons by which BISMARCK is now able to urge concession on the part of England.

EXCITEMENT in Hayti still exists on the subject of fancied encroachments on the part of the United States, and the Haytien newspapers from time to time publish protestations addressed by the people to the President against the project of annexation to this country. They have apparently got the notion firmly settled in their heads that the big northern republic is resolved to absorb them. Self-esteem is probably at the foundation of all this alarm. No doubt the Haytiens suppose their island an immense attraction to this country, and it would hardly be fair to pronounce the fancy a mere figment of negro vanity. Having such unquestionably good reasons for believing that JONATHAN admired and wished to appropriate sister Dominica, the older maiden is excusable for her anxiety. Some weeks ago we made mention of the terribly embarrassed condition of the Haytien finances in connection with the remarkable performance of the Treasurer, by which he was relieved of all apprehension of being called to account. It is interesting to learn that the financial situation of the Republic is still the great subject of discussion in the Legislature. However, the prospect of ultimate escape from all pecuniary embarrassment is remarkably fair, if we may depend upon recent reports. This pleasing prospect rests upon the commonness or universality of financial talents and knowledge among the members of the Legislature. As in our own Republic, every Haytien Senator, we are assured, has his own scheme for the resuscitation of the Treasury, which he urges with all the confidence of a man who has made finance a subject of special study. "In a multitude of counsellors there is safety."

THE New York papers are turning their attention to the the theory of cumulative or free voting, as adopted in the "Boroughs' Act," passed by the Legislature of this State during its late session. The principle was originally tried under a special act of the Legislature of 1870, at Bloomsburg, the home of ex-Senator BUCKALEW, and has been found to work so well that, as remarked, it was extended by the last Legislature to all boroughs organized or to be organized in accordance with the general law, and by special enactments in a number of other boroughs, several of them having a considerable population. The principle is, that every voter has as many votes as there are municipal representatives in the borough, but is not compelled to cast them for the whole number of candidates, but may give them all to one, or divide them among [illegible] as he chooses, each voter may give one vote to each of the six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four candidates, two to each of three, three to each of two, or the whole six votes to a single candidate. The system has been incorporated into the new Constitution of Illinois, with regard to the election of members of the lower branch of the State Legislature, and it received much approval in the discussions of the late tax convention held at Columbia, South Carolina, as the most fair and feasible plan which could be adopted to secure proportional representation and a just expression of the popular will. The workings of the system will be watched with great interest throughout the country.

AFFAIRS in Cuba appear to be daily becoming more and more involved. Spain seems to have completely lost her authority, even over her own adherents, the revolution is still maintained in the remote and mountainous districts of the island, a third party of outlaws has sprung up which preys and plunders upon all sides, and a general reign of devastation and chaos appears to have set in. American citizens also hold claims for damages to and confiscation of their property in Cuba to the amount of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the justice of a large portion of which, the Madrid government has acknowledged, by directing the restitution of the sequestrated property; but the Havana authorities refuse to obey the order. These citizens have now brought their grievances to the attention of the Government, and it is said that they have been considered in Cabinet session. What action will be taken respecting the matter it is of course impossible to tell. It seems clear, however, that something ought to be done. The war, now prolonged through years, has certainly demonstrated the inability of Spain to conquer and control the Cuban patriots. Are the resources of friendly diplomacy inadequate to the solution of the difficulty? It is said that Cuba is willing to purchase its independence, and it seems almost certain that, if Spain refuses to sell, she will ultimately be compelled to surrender the island either to the Cubans or to the United States. Already it has cost the mother country far more than it is worth. Meantime, while the problem is working itself out, let the mortgage held by our own citizens be borne carefully in mind.

ALL who have sought office in the expectation of making more money than the law allows, should be warned by the sad fate of NEELY and MCGEE. No sermon was ever so eloquent as the terrible fact that if they did not seek office premeditating fraud, they did after they obtained it not only accept bribes but systematically extort money from those with whom they were brought into dealings. Are we to suppose that they only have been dishonest—that it is only these wretched men who deserve, and filled. A Richmond grain dealing firm writes that in some parts of the State the crop will be the finest since the war. Everywhere the grain is of the best quality, and millers offer $2 a bushel for all that is delivered this month. Wheat is also turning out better in California than was expected, but there will not be over half a crop there at best.

THE election of members of the Canadian Parliament takes place in a few days. One of the most significant movements connected with it is, that the French Catholic papers of the lower provinces have issued a "programme" relating to the election, which the Bishop of Montreal approves in a circular letter, advising his people as to their political duties, and even going to the extent of indicating the men, the press and the party whom they are to support. This looks